



Woodsmith[®] PLANS

SECTIONAL ENTERTAINMENT CENTER



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This sturdy and practical project was built with pocket-hole joinery — a simple technique that required some clever cover-ups.



It's easy to see how practical this sectional entertainment center is. The top is a large, solid wood panel that will hold a fairly good-sized TV, and inside there's plenty of storage space for all of your home entertainment components. Even the back has been carefully designed to provide room for organizing cables.

There are also smaller side cabinets that can be built and placed next to the main TV cabinet (photo at right). Or to give your electronics a little more protection, you can build a pair of inset glass-paneled doors (page 8).

But it's what you can't see that I'm most excited about. This project was built almost exclusively with pocket-hole screws, as you can see in the drawings on the following page. Since the entertainment center has an "open" design, I didn't want to have any pocket holes showing. This meant coming up with a number of creative solutions for covering them up. But the final result was well worth it — there's not a pocket hole in sight.

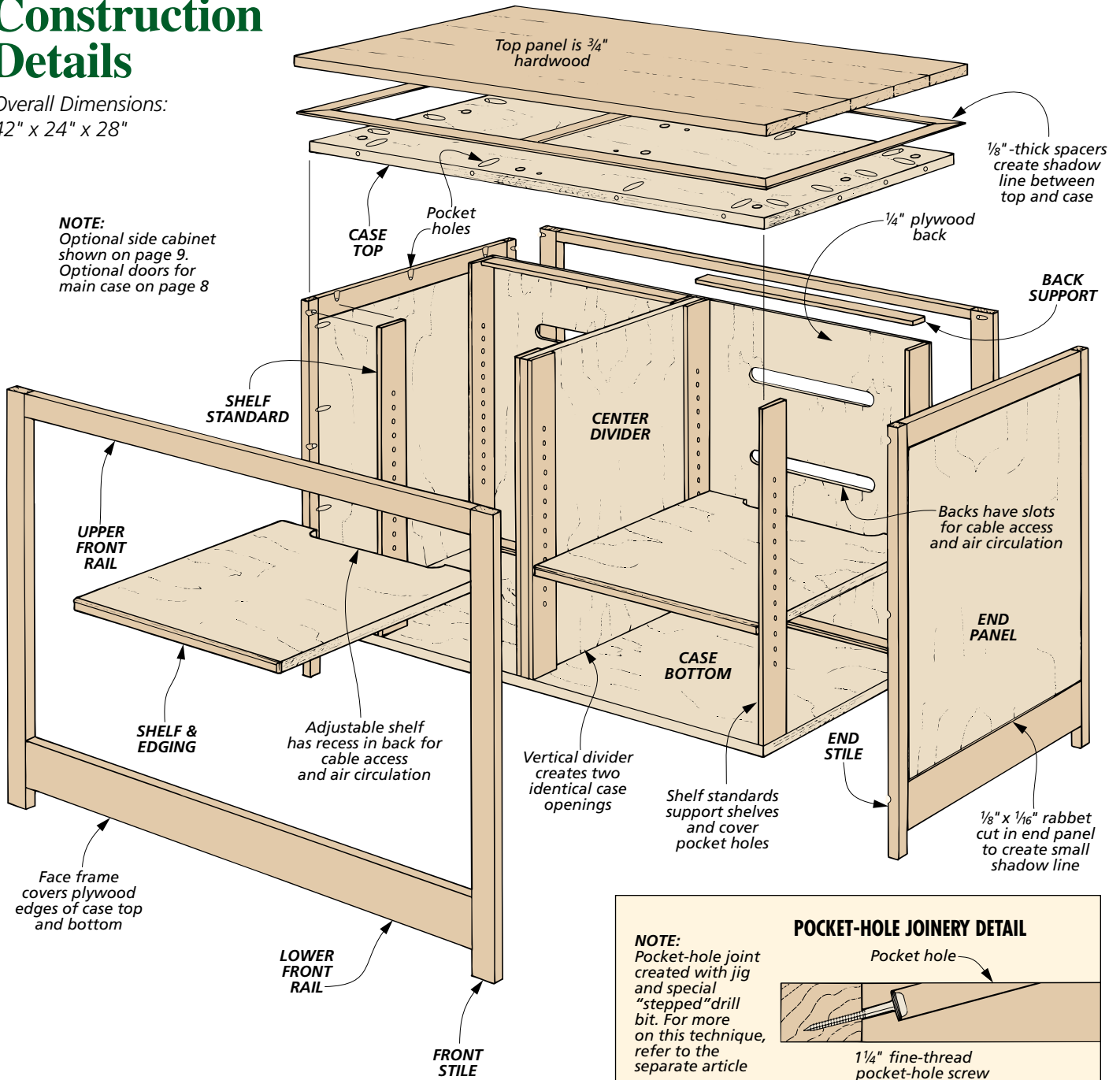


▲ A set of matching side cabinets can be set right next to the main TV case to expand the entertainment center. They can also stand alone, as shown on page 9.

Construction Details

Overall Dimensions:
42" x 24" x 28"

NOTE:
Optional side cabinet
shown on page 9.
Optional doors for
main case on page 8

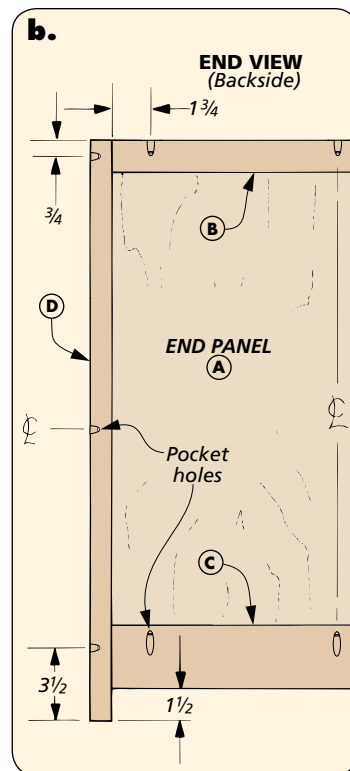
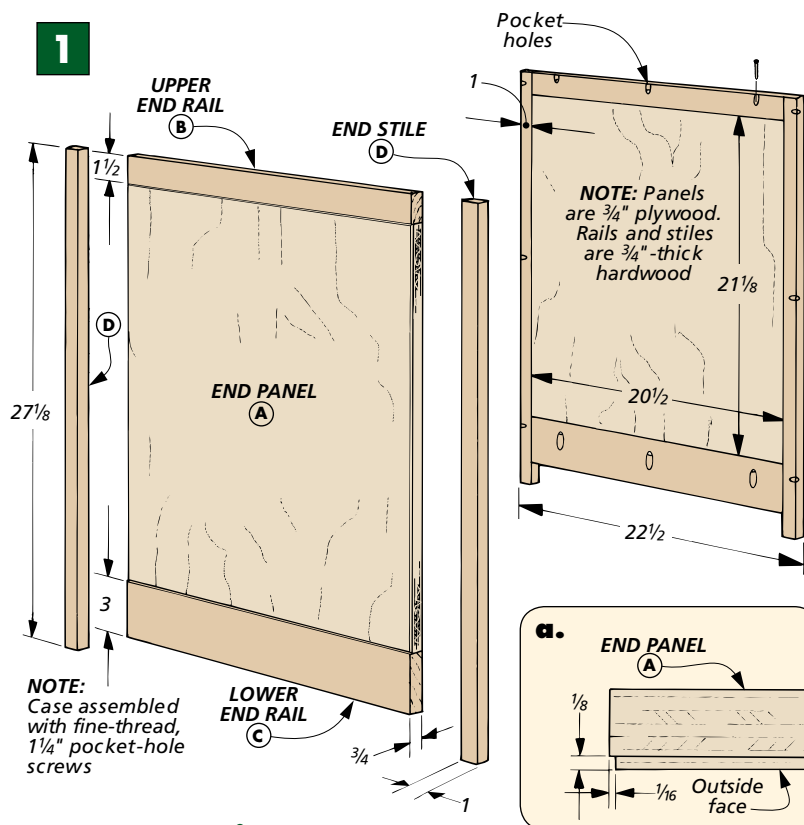


MATERIALS & SUPPLIES

A End Panels (2)	3/4 ply. - 20 1/2 x 21 1/8	L Lower Back Rail (1)	3/4 x 6 - 38 1/2	• (1 pkg.) #8 x 1 1/4" Pocket-Hole Screws
B Upper End Rails (2)	3/4 x 1 1/2 - 20 1/2	M Shelf Standards (8)	3/8 x 2 1/2 - 21 7/8	• (6) #8 x 2" Fh Woodscrews
C Lower End Rails (2)	3/4 x 3 - 20 1/2	N Back Supports (4)	3/8 x 1 1/2 - 19 1/8	• (16) Spoon-Style Shelf Supports
D End Stiles (4)	3/4 x 1 - 27 1/8	O Back Panels (2)	1/4 ply. - 20 1/4 x 21 7/8	• (9) #8 x 1 1/4" Rh Woodscrews
E Case Top/Bottom (2)	3/4 ply. - 22 1/2 x 40 1/2	P Shelves (4)	3/4 ply. - 19 x 19	• (9) #8 Flat Washers
F Center Divider (1)	3/4 ply. - 19 1/4 x 21 7/8	Q Shelf Edging (4)	3/4 x 1/4 - 19	• (2) 1/8" Glass (15 7/8" x 17 11/16")*
G Divider Edging (1)	3/4 x 1/4 - 21 7/8	R Top Spacers	1/8 x 1 1/2 - 180 rgh.	• (1 pkg.) 1/2"-long Brads*
H Front/Back Stiles (4)	3/4 x 1 3/4 - 27 1/8	S Top Panel (1)	3/4 x 24 - 42	• (2 pr.) 2" x 1 9/16" Nickel Hinges*
I Upper Front Rail (1)	3/4 x 1 1/2 - 38 1/2	T Door Stiles (4)*	3/4 x 2 - 21	• (2) 96mm Stainless-Steel Pulls*
J Lower Front Rail (1)	3/4 x 3 - 38 1/2	U Door Rails (4)*	3/4 x 2 - 15 15/16	• (2) Magnetic Catches & Strikes*
K Upper Back Rail (1)	3/4 x 3/4 - 38 1/2	V Glass Stop*	1/4 x 1/4 - 140 rgh.	

* Required for the optional doors

▲ A small rabbet is all it takes to add an interesting shadow line to a frame and panel assembly.



Case Construction

The parts of this entertainment center are fairly typical for case construction. At each end there are frame and panel assemblies, and these are connected with top and bottom panels. Then to create the two openings, a vertical center divider will be added.

What's unique here is that almost the entire case is built using a pocket-hole jig and screws. The nice thing is that all the pieces are butt jointed together, so there aren't any dados, grooves, or other joints to cut. On the other hand, I found that this lack

of traditional joinery meant that I needed a few "helpers" when it was time to assemble the case. But I'll cover more on that later.

END PANELS. As with many cases, the first things to work on are the end assemblies (Figure 1). But with pocket screws the sequence is a bit different. Instead of starting with the frames, I cut the 3/4" plywood end panels to size first.

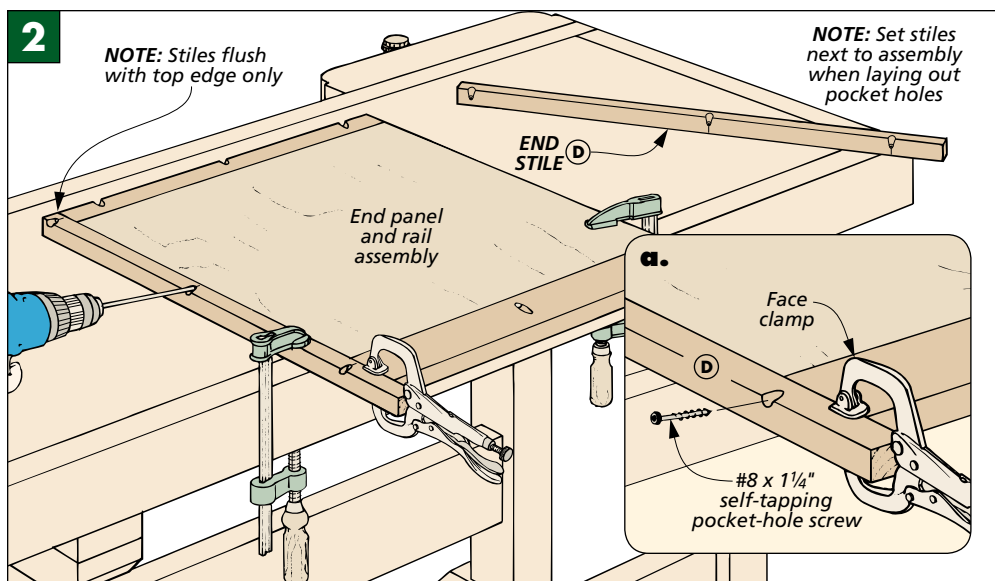
When frame and panel pieces are the same thickness (as they will be here), it's pretty tough to get them

flush all the way around the panel. I sidestepped the problem by creating a shadow line that accents the panel and hides the joint lines, as shown in the margin photo at left. This is easy to do — just cut a tiny rabbet around each panel (Figure 1a).

RAILS & STILES. With the rabbets cut on the panels, the rails and stiles can be added to create the frame around the panel (Figure 1). I started with the upper and lower end rails, since they're cut to length to match the width of this panel.

When attaching the rails to the panels, the pocket holes could have been drilled in either the panels or the rails. As you can see in Figure 1, I drilled them in the rails. This meant that the holes in the upper rails were drilled partially into their edges, but this method is better because these holes will end up neatly hidden by the top and bottom panels later on.

I should also note two things here before going on. One is that while in most situations the locations of the pocket holes aren't critical, I've included them here because there are so many screws used to build this project (Figure 1b). This way, you'll be sure to avoid drilling into a neighboring pocket hole (or screw).

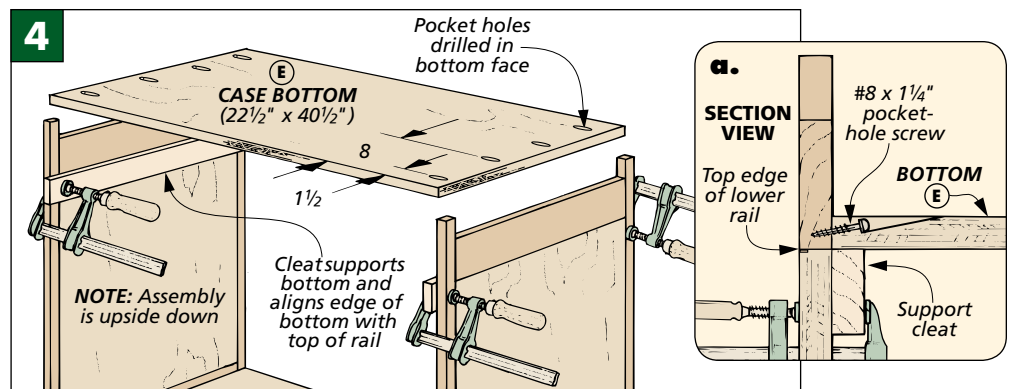
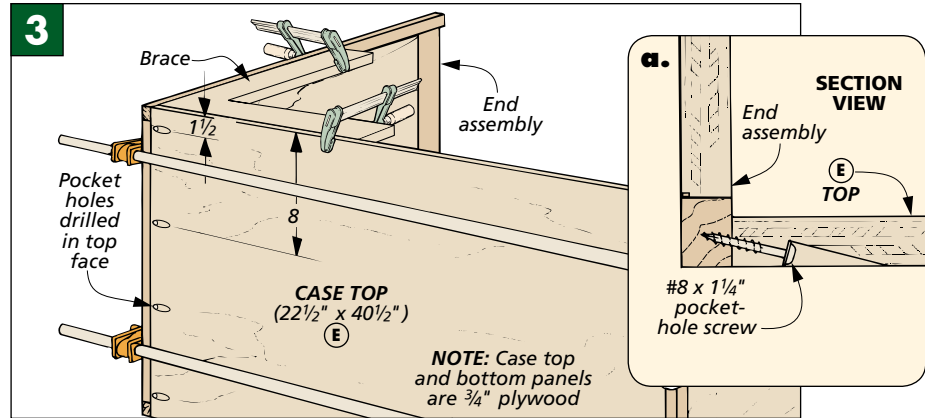


The other thing to note has to do with the use of glue. Technically, the screws should provide plenty of holding power. But to play it safe, it would be a good idea to apply glue, too. However, you'll want to use the glue sparingly so you don't have a lot of excess to clean up.

To complete the frames, the two end stiles need to be added (Figure 2). These pieces are sized to extend below the lower rail to create short legs. It sounds simple enough, but with the stiles offset, the pieces are not identical — they're actually mirrored images of each other. So to drill the pocket holes in the right place, it's best to lay the stiles next to the assembly and mark the edges that you'll be drilling into.

TOP & BOTTOM. Now that the end assemblies are complete, they can be connected with the case top and bottom (Figures 3 and 4). These $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood panels are identical, and once they've been cut to size, they're ready to be screwed to the end assemblies.

I started with the case top. After drilling the pocket holes in each end of the panel, it's screwed flush with the top edges of the end assemblies. But holding this long panel square to the ends while you're driving in the screws takes more than two hands. So I made a couple of L-shaped braces to help hold the assembly square while it was being screwed together, as shown in Figure 3. (Here, it's okay



to screw into the top face of the panel — it'll get covered with a hardwood top panel later.)

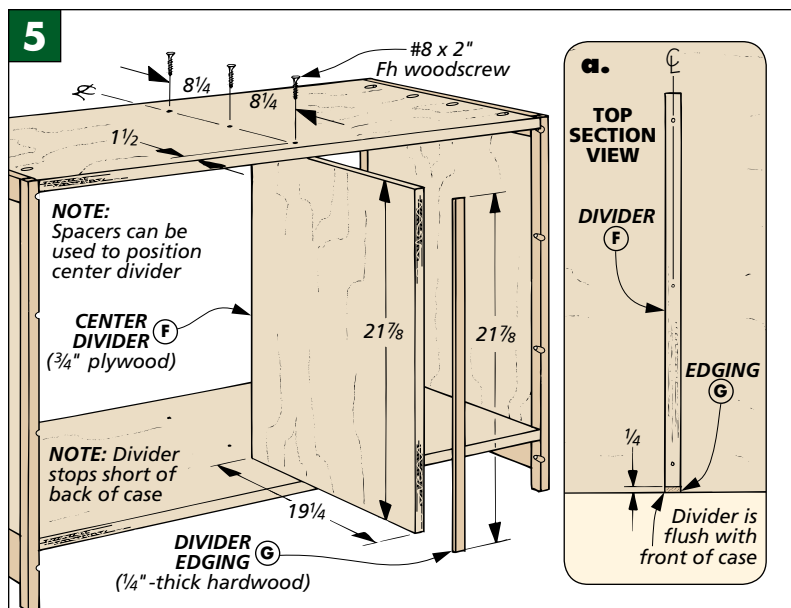
When attaching the case bottom, you'll need to flip the assembly over, as in Figure 4. The idea here is to position the upper face of this panel even with the top edge of the lower end rail (Figure 4a). There's nothing tricky about this. All you need to do is clamp a scrap cleat across each end

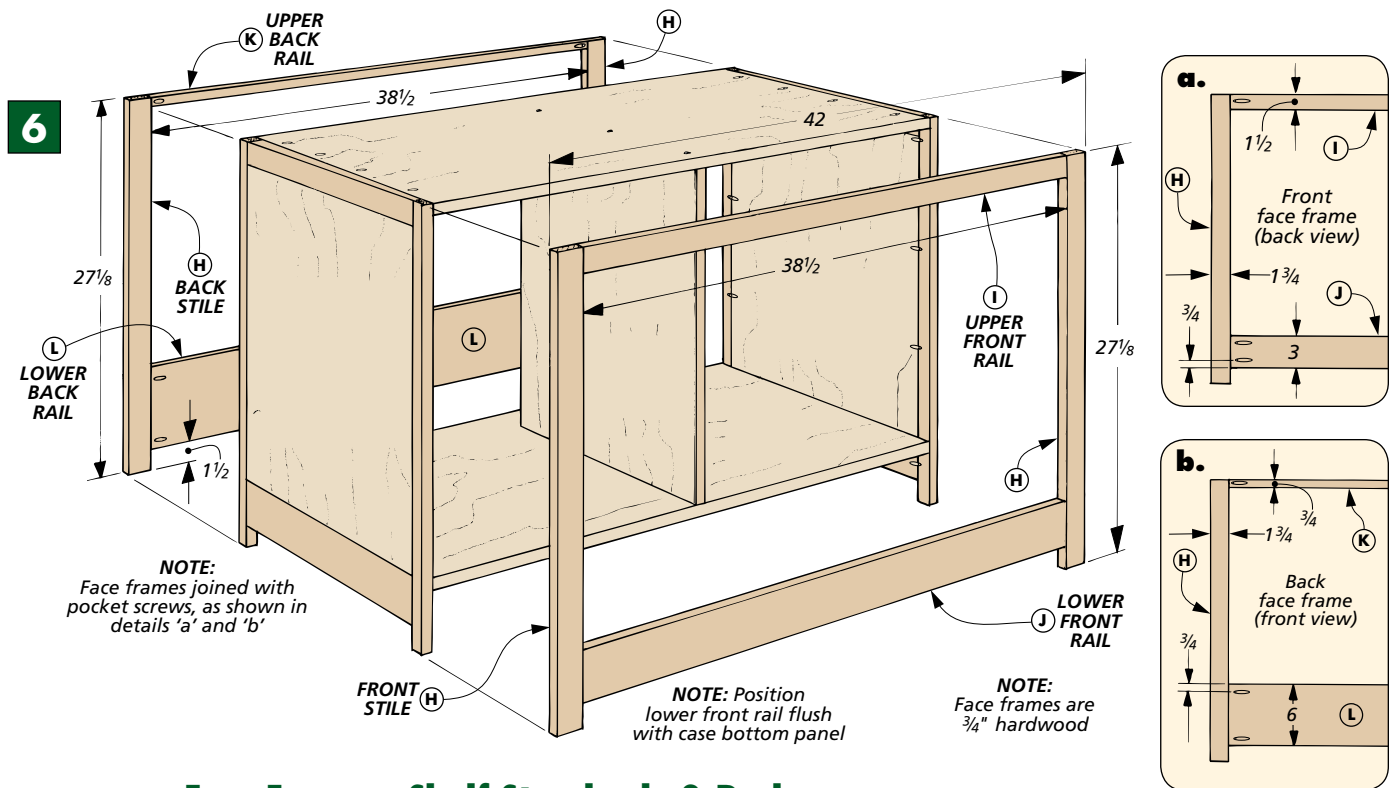
and let the cleat support the panel while you screw it in place.

DIVIDER. The next piece to make is the center divider. It creates two equal openings in the case. When cutting this panel to size, note that it won't end up as deep (wide) as the top and bottom panels. As you can see in Figure 5a, it's flush with the front of the case and stops a few inches short in back. (This space will be used to create a little trough or pocket for the cables.)

Before the plywood divider can be screwed into the case, it needs a piece of edging to cover the plies in the front. I made this thin strip quickly and safely by ripping a $\frac{1}{4}$ "-wide strip from an oversized piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ "-thick hardwood.

The center divider is the only case piece that isn't attached with pocket-hole screws. Instead, it's simply screwed to the top and bottom panels, flush with the front edges (Figure 5a). But this panel isn't much easier to hold in place than the top and bottom panels were, so you may want to clamp some cleats to the case for support — similar to what you did with the bottom panel.





Face Frames, Shelf Standards & Backs

Now that the main case has been assembled, it's time to add a pair of face frames, some shelf standards, and a couple of back panels.

FACE FRAMES. I started with the face frames that cover the plywood edges of the case at the front and back (Figure 6). Typically, I'd just add a face frame to the front of a case. But the back frame here will create a shallow trough or pocket for the cables.

These two face frames aren't identical, though. While the stiles are the

same, the lower back rail is wider than the lower front rail. And to allow the back panels to fit through the opening later on, the upper back rail is narrower than the upper front rail.

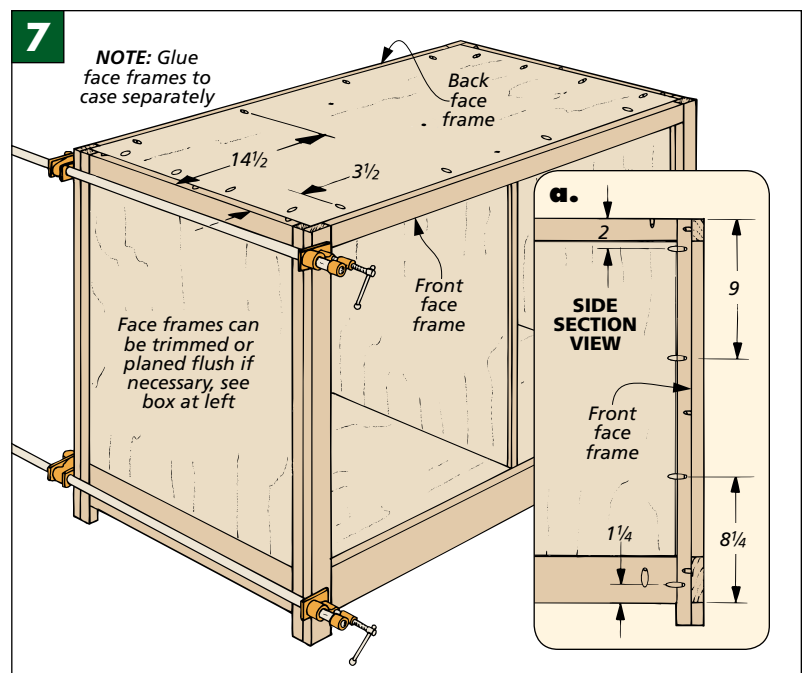
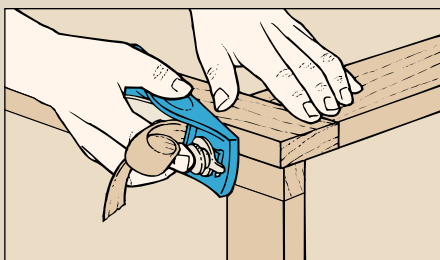
Once the face frame pieces are cut to size, they're simply screwed together. This is where pocket-hole joinery really shines. These frames are quick and easy to assemble. The only thing that deserves attention is the position of the lower front rail. You want it to end up flush with the

top face of the case bottom. So I set each stile against the case and marked the position of the bottom panel. These marks can then be used to position the lower front rail.

When the face frames are assembled, they're ready to be screwed to the case, as illustrated in Figure 7. Don't worry if the frames and case don't end up perfectly flush all the way around. You can always do a little trimming later, as described in the box at lower left.

FLUSH FACE FRAMES

When gluing a face frame to a large case, it's nearly impossible to get the edges completely flush. So I usually plan to do a little "touch-up." Most times, I'll use my block plane, setting it to take very fine shavings (drawing below). Or if there's a only slight shoulder, I'll sand it flush, using a sanding block to prevent rounding the edges.



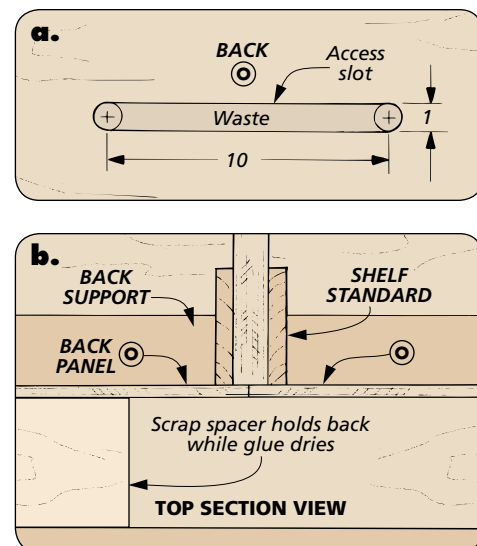
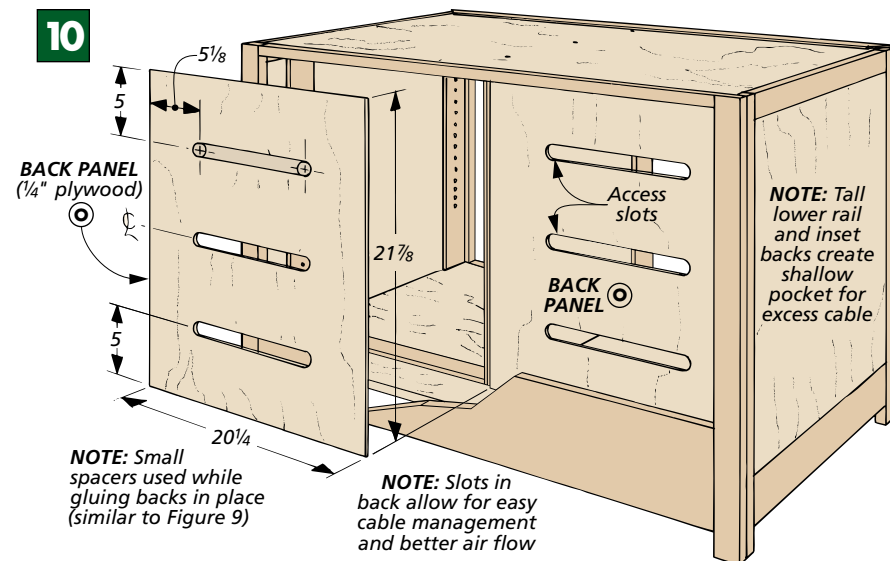
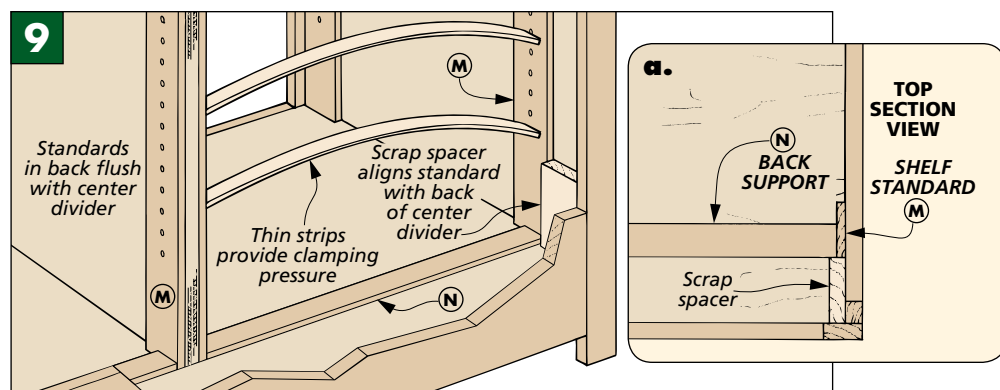
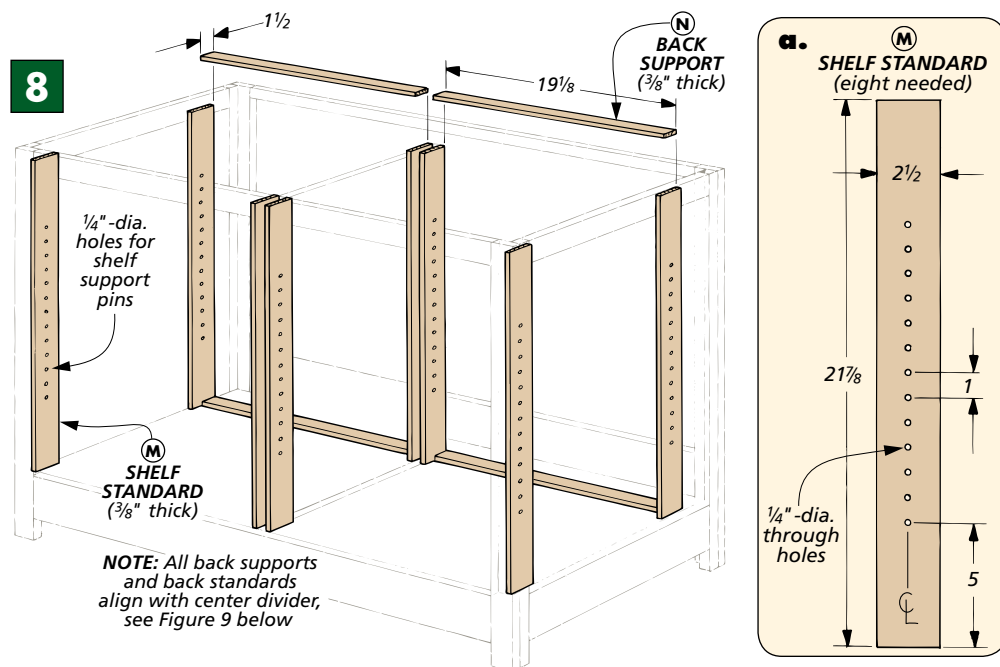
SHELF STANDARDS. With the face frames in place, you can make the shelf standards (Figure 8). These $\frac{3}{8}$ "-thick pieces have a series of holes for holding spoon-style shelf pins. In addition to supporting the shelves, the standards also cover the most visible pocket holes inside the case.

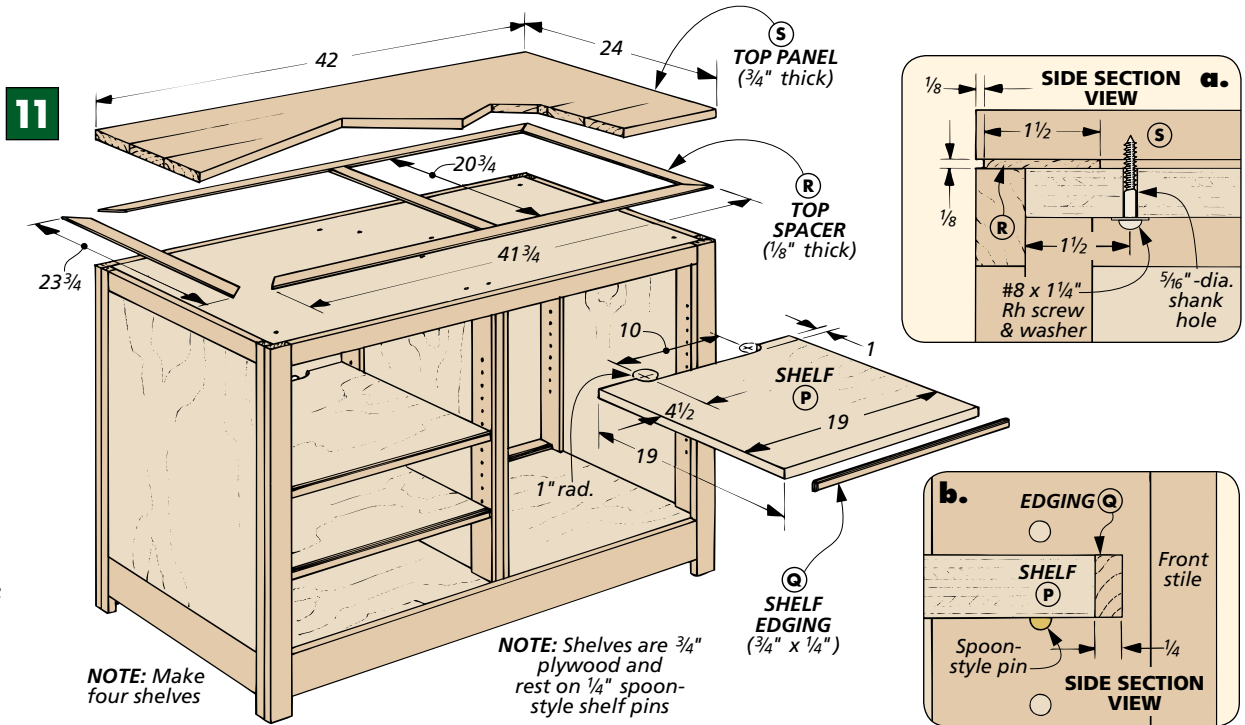
The shelf standards at the front of the case can simply be glued and clamped to the sides and center divider. The standards glued flush with the back of the center divider are also easy enough to install.

The trick is the back standards at the ends — they also need to align with the back of the divider. This is easy to do with a couple of scrap spacers. But then they're inset too far for clamps to reach them. So to hold them, I cut some thin, flexible strips and wedged them between the standards while the glue dried, as you can see in Figure 9.

BACK SUPPORTS. As the glue on the standards dried, I cut four $\frac{3}{8}$ "-thick back supports to fit between the standards at the top and bottom of the case (Figure 8). Since they're flush with the back edges of the standards, I used the same spacers and flexible strips when gluing them in place.

BACK PANELS. At this point, the $\frac{1}{4}$ " plywood back panels can be cut to finished size to fit inside the case, as in Figure 10. But before gluing these panels in place, I cut three access slots across the back of each (Figure 10a). This will make it easier to feed the cables through when connecting





▲ The decorative shadow line on the end assemblies is repeated under the top panel. This time, it's created with thin spacers.

Shelves & Top

The main case of the entertainment center is just about complete. All that's left is to add adjustable shelves and a hardwood top with some thin spacers, as in Figure 11.

SHELVES. The shelves are 3/4" plywood panels with hardwood edging added to the front of each. (For the edging, I ripped a 1/4"-wide strip from 3/4"-thick hardwood.)

Then to make it easier to organize the cables (and let air circulate), I used my jig saw to create a cutout on the back of each shelf.

TOP PANEL & SPACERS. Now that the shelves are in place, the last area to work on is the top of the case. As you can see in Figure 11, there are two layers here: a large panel that rests on a layer of thin spacers.

The actual top panel is glued up from 3/4"-thick hardwood. As the glue is drying on this panel, you can begin working on the second layer that's sandwiched between the top and the case (Figure 11). It's a thin "frame" of top spacers cut from stock that's been resawn or planed down to 1/8" thick.

The spacers are mitered to length so they set 1/8" back from the edges of the case (Figure 11a). This creates a thin shadow line similar to the one on the end panels of the case (photo at left). Also, to help support the top panel, I added a spacer at the center.

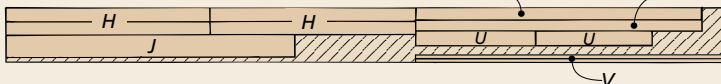
When the glue is dry, the case top can be cut to match the case and then screwed in place. I made the shank holes oversized so the top can expand and contract freely. (To find out how I finished the entertainment center, turn to page 12.)

CUTTING DIAGRAM

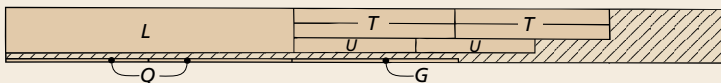
3/4" x 7 1/4" - 96" Hard Maple (4.8 Bd. Ft.)



3/4" x 7 1/4" - 96" Hard Maple (4.8 Bd. Ft.)



3/4" x 7 1/4" - 96" Hard Maple (4.8 Bd. Ft.)



3/4" x 7 1/4" - 96" Hard Maple (Two Boards @ 4.8 Bd. Ft. Each)

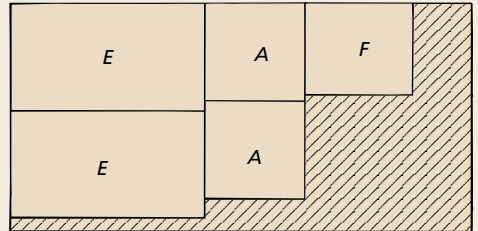


3/4" x 5 1/2" - 96" Hard Maple (3.7 Bd. Ft.)

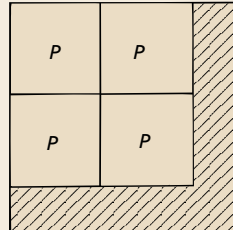


NOTE: Top spacers (R) and glass stop (V) must be resawn to get blanks needed

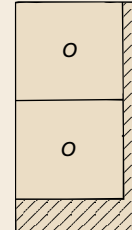
3/4" - 48" x 96" Maple Plywood



3/4" - 48" x 48" Maple Plywood



1/4" - 48" x 24" Maple Plywood



OPTIONAL DOORS

If you'd like to build a pair of inset doors for this entertainment center, you'll find they're just simple frames with glass panels, as in Figure 1.

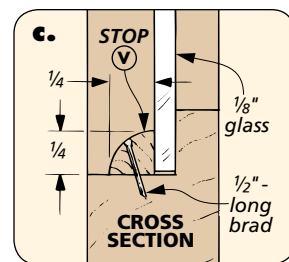
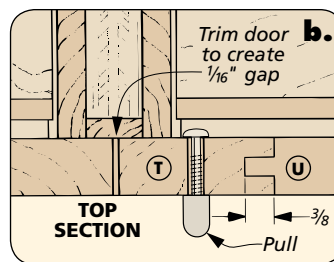
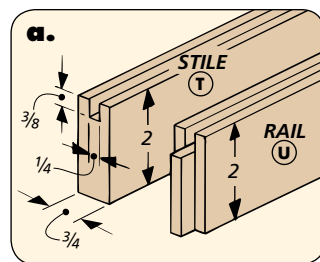
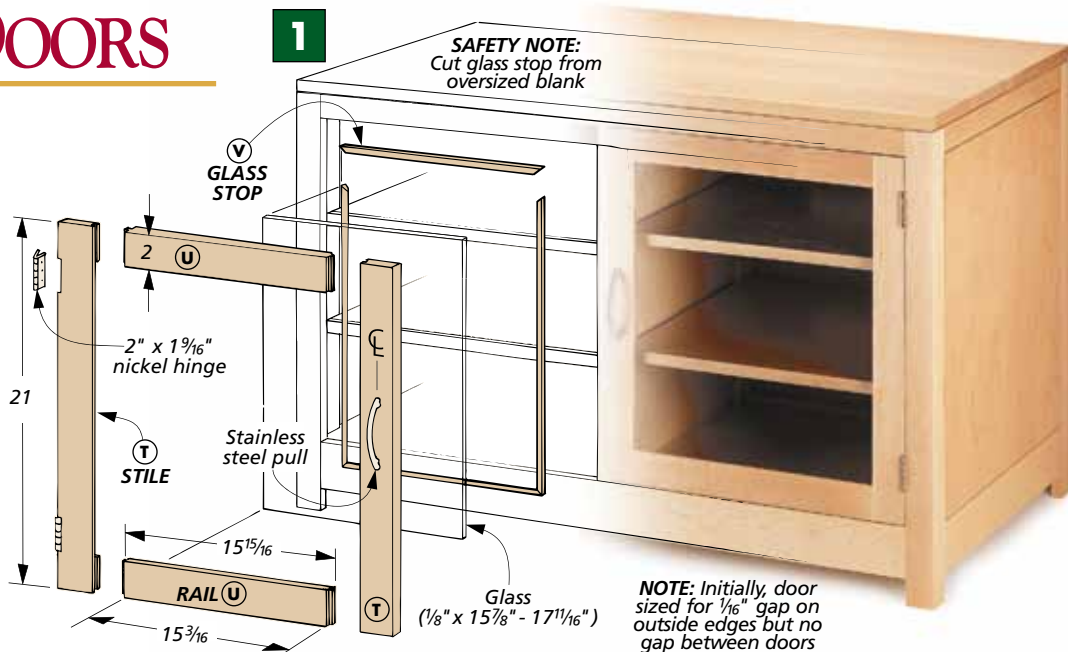
Like the face frames on the case, these doors could've been built quickly with pocket-hole joinery. (You can buy hardwood plugs for making the pocket holes less visible.)

FRAME. I didn't want the joinery to be visible at all, however, so I built the door frames with stub tenons and groove joints, as illustrated in Figures 1 and 1a. And when sizing the door stiles and rails, I allowed for a $\frac{1}{16}$ " gap around the two doors, but no gap between them. (This makes the math a bit easier, and the edges of the center stiles will be trimmed later to quickly create an even $\frac{1}{16}$ " gap.)

With the stiles and rails cut to size, $\frac{3}{8}$ "-deep grooves need to be cut on the inside edges of the pieces (Figure 1a). Then you can cut the stub tenons to fit into these grooves.

After the frames have been assembled, they're ready for the rabbet that will hold the glass (Figure 1c). With the grooves already cut, there's not much material left to be removed, so the rabbet can be routed in a single pass (Figure 2). But you'll still need to square up the corners with a chisel.

HINGE MORTISES. I planned to mount the doors on butt hinges. And to make installation easier, I cut the mortises



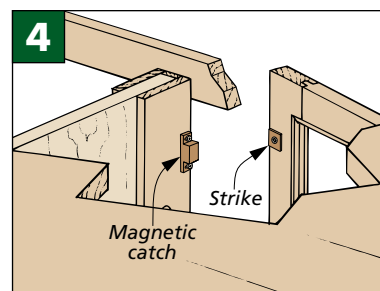
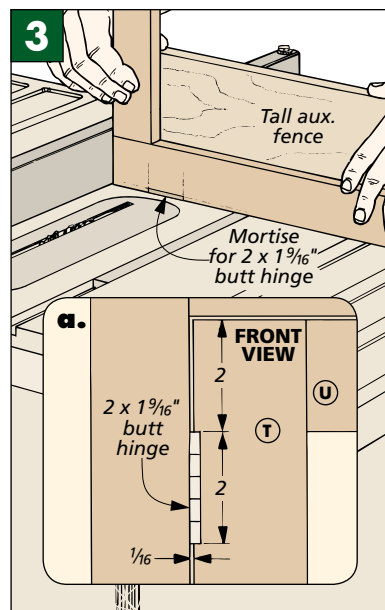
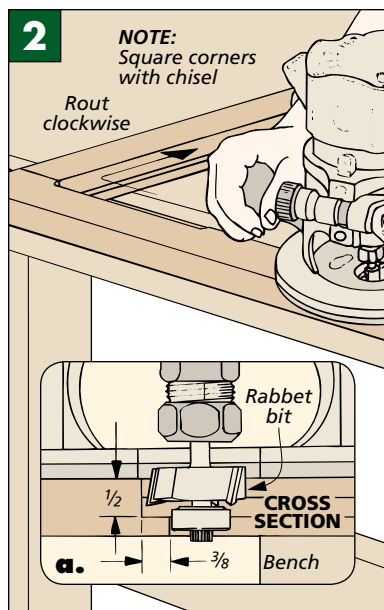
in the door frames only, as indicated in Figure 3a. (The hinges will be surface mounted to the case.) To do this, I used my table saw, attaching a tall auxiliary fence to the miter gauge to support the frame (Figure 3).

GLASS. At this point, the doors are ready for the $\frac{1}{8}$ " glass panels. Quarter-round glass stop will hold the

glass in place. (When making these tiny strips, it's best to start with oversized pieces to be safe.) Then they're mitered to length and nailed to the frame, as shown in Figure 1c.

MOUNT DOORS. Now the doors are ready to be mounted to the case. With inset doors, the goal is to get an even gap around and between the doors. I like to concentrate on the gaps around the doors first. Then creating the gap between the doors is a simple matter of planing or sanding a little off each center stile.

HARDWARE. When the doors fit well, the last step is to add pulls to the doors and magnetic catches to the inside of the case. You can see how I did this in Figures 1b and 4.



SIDE CABINET

This side cabinet is the perfect “side-kick” to the entertainment center. Since its top panel is flush with the sides, the cabinet will nestle up tight on either side of the TV cabinet. And the drawer and adjustable shelf offer quite a bit of additional storage space.

But don’t limit this cabinet to being just a component of the entertainment center. When set next to a bed or arm chair (box below), it also makes a great nightstand or end table.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES. As you might expect, building this side cabinet is similar to building the TV cabinet — only this one is even easier because the workpieces are smaller. However, there are some important differences to note. Instead of a vertical center divider, the side cabinet has a horizontal divider that creates a small drawer opening. Plus, the back is quite a bit different. It still has a face frame, but there’s no plywood back to the cabinet and no pocket for excess cables.

END ASSEMBLIES. This small cabinet starts out just like the larger TV unit: by building two end assemblies, as shown in Figure 1 on page 10. First, the end panel is cut to size and the small rabbet that creates the shadow line is cut (Figures 1 and 1a, page 3).

The next step is to attach the upper and lower end rails to the



panel with pocket-hole screws. Again, I drilled the stepped holes for the screws in the rails (instead of the panel) so they’d end up being hidden later. Then the two stiles can be cut to size and attached to the assembly. And as on the larger case, you want to get these pocket holes in the right places, so when laying

them out, it’s best to set the stiles next to the assembly.

CONNECTING PANELS. With the stiles in place, the two end assemblies are complete and can be connected with the $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood top and bottom panels, as shown in Figure 1 on page 10. Here’s where the big difference between the two cabinets begins. Instead of a vertical center divider, these side cabinets have a horizontal divider that will support the drawer.

The divider is identical to the top and bottom panels except for one thing. I drilled $\frac{3}{4}$ "-dia. access holes in each corner, so I’d be able to screw the hardwood top panel to the case later on (Figures 1b and 4a). And while I was at it, I drilled the oversized shank holes ($\frac{5}{16}$ ") in the top. (They’re oversized so the hardwood top will be able to expand and contract with changes in humidity.)

When connecting the end assemblies with the plywood panels, I started with the top and bottom pieces. To do this, I used braces and cleats just as I did with TV cabinet. For details, refer to Figures 3 and 4 on page 4.

NIGHTSTAND OR END TABLE



This cabinet doesn’t have to be set next to the TV cabinet. It’s the perfect size for a nightstand (left). And since the back looks as good as the front, it can be set out away from the wall as an end table (right).

Attaching the divider is similar to the bottom panel. It's positioned by a couple of cleats, but these scrap pieces can be cut to match the height of the opening between the top and divider ($4\frac{1}{4}$ "), as shown in Figure 2. Then with the case flipped upside down, the divider and cleats simply rest on the top panel.

FACE FRAMES. Now the front and back face frames are ready to be added to the case, as illustrated in Figure 3. The front face frame establishes the opening for the drawer, while the one in back merely cleans up the back side so you'll be able to set the cabinet out away from a wall.

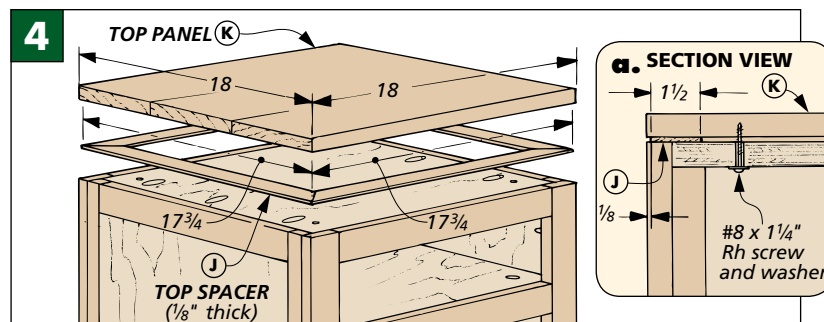
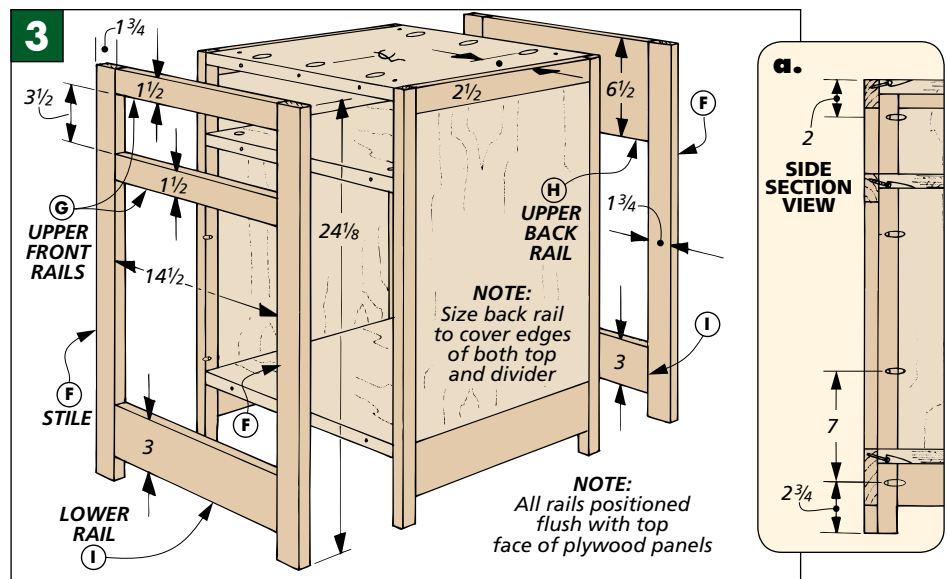
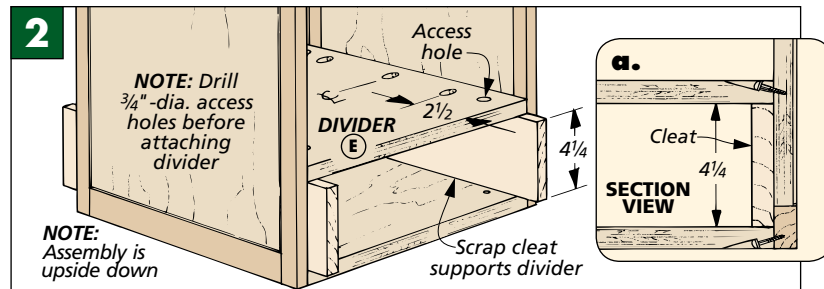
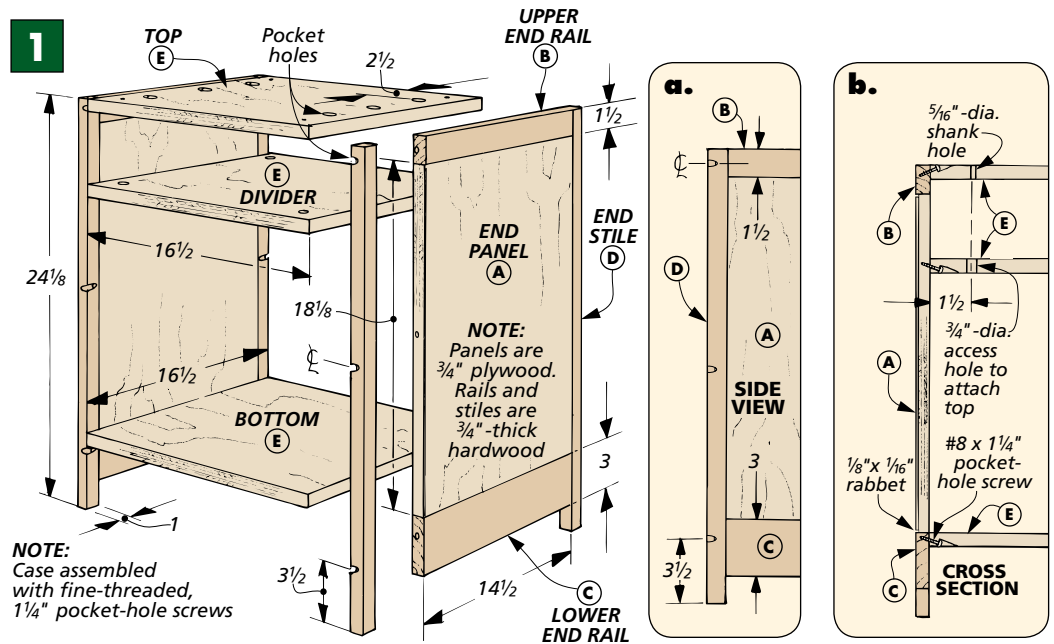
When cutting the face frame pieces to size, the four front and back stiles are identical, as are the lower rails. There are two narrow upper front rails that create the drawer opening. As for the upper back rail, it's $6\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and covers the entire back of the drawer opening.

Assembling the face frames here isn't much different than those made for the TV cabinet. Both lower rails should end up flush with the bottom panel, as shown in Figure 3a. And there's the extra upper front rail that should also be flush with the divider. In both cases, you can set the stiles against the case and mark the location of the plywood panels.

TOP PANEL & SPACERS. After the face frames had been pocket-screwed to the front and back of the case, the next area I worked on was the top of the cabinet. Just like the TV cabinet, there are two layers here, as you'll see if you take a look at Figure 4.

First, I glued up an oversized $\frac{3}{4}$ "-thick hardwood top panel. Then while the glue was drying, I worked on the top spacers. Again, these create the shadow line under the top panel, so you'll need to plane or resaw some stock down to $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick for these pieces. Then, they're simply mitered to length so they set back $\frac{1}{8}$ " from the outside edge of the cabinet.

After the top spacers have been glued in place, the top panel can be cut to finished size and then screwed down to the cabinet. (You'll need a long screwdriver to be able to tighten the woodscrews.)



Drawer

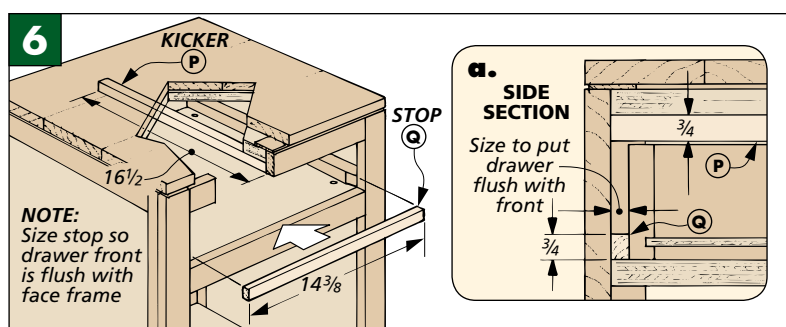
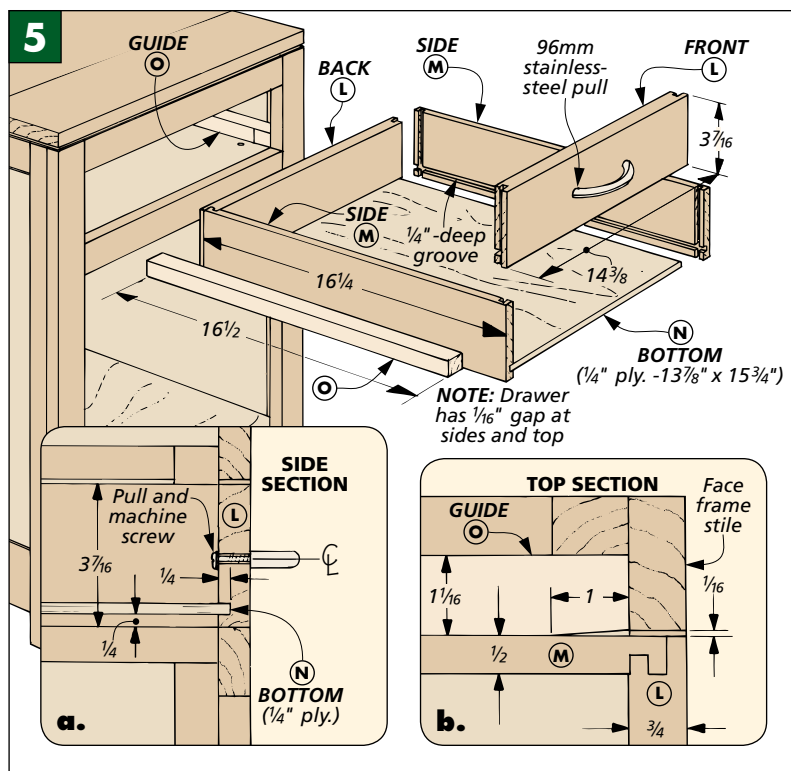
Now that the case for the side cabinet is complete, the next thing to work on is the small drawer that fits into the opening, as shown in Figure 5.

CUT TO SIZE. When sizing the drawer pieces, I cut the front and back so there would be a $\frac{1}{16}$ " gap at the sides and top. The side pieces are resawn or planed down to $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and are cut to length so the drawer ends up $\frac{1}{2}$ " short of the full depth of the cabinet. (Later, a stop will be added so the drawer ends up flush with the front face.)

LOCKING RABBIT JOINT. To join the drawer pieces, I used a fairly simple locking rabbit joint, as described in the box below. However, if you own a router and a dovetail jig, the pieces are sized so that you could join them with half-blind dovetails.

BOTTOM. Before assembling the drawer pieces, you'll want to cut a groove near the bottom of each piece to hold a $\frac{1}{4}$ " plywood drawer bottom, as shown in Figure 5a. Once the bottom is cut to size, the drawer can be glued together, and the pull can be added to the front.

GUIDES, KICKER & STOP. To guide the drawer in and out of the opening, there are a few more pieces to add. First, I glued drawer guides along the sides of the cabinet. These are sized



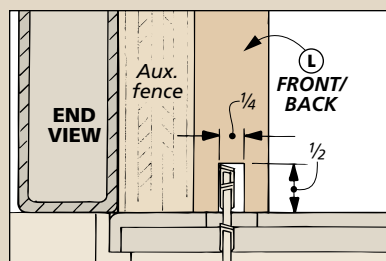
HOW-TO: MAKE LOCKING RABBETS

To build the small drawers of the side cabinet, I decided to use a locking rabbit joint. It's much stronger than a simple butt or rabbet joint, and the

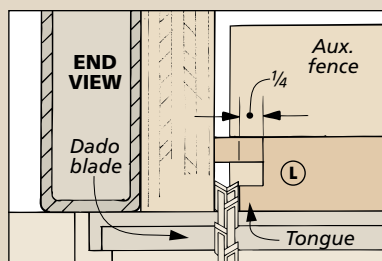
process of creating it isn't as difficult as cutting dovetails.

With a locking rabbet, a short tongue is cut on the front and back

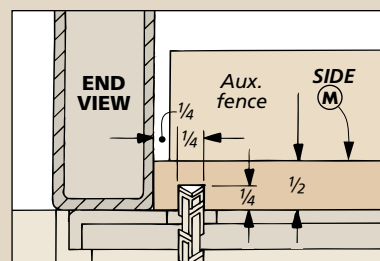
pieces, as you can see in Steps 1 and 2 below. Then these tongues simply lock into dadoes cut in each side piece, as shown in Step 3.



1 On the front and back pieces, cut a $\frac{1}{4}$ "-wide slot on each end. Raise the blade so the depth matches the thickness of the drawer sides ($\frac{1}{2}$ ").



2 Next, create a short tongue on the inside face of each front and back piece. Sneak up on the fence setting until the tongue is $\frac{1}{4}$ " long.



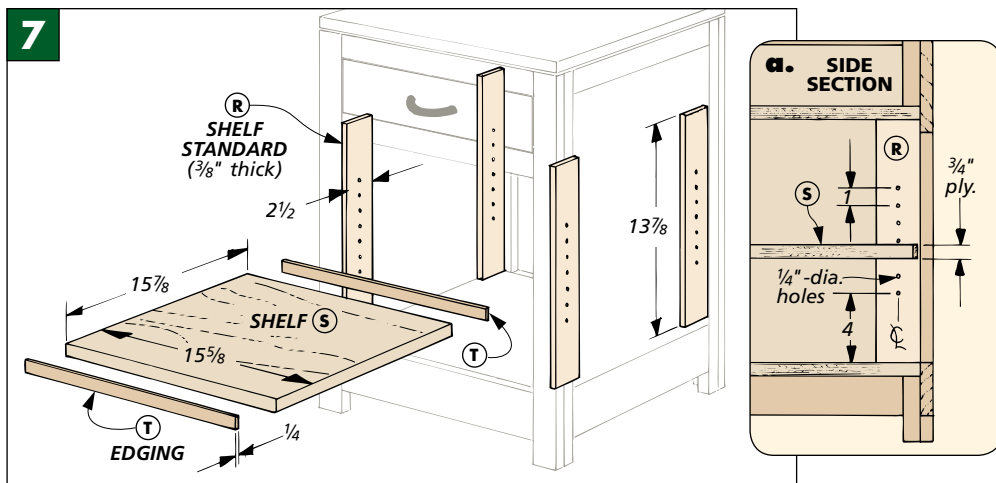
3 Finally, to hold the tongue on the front and back pieces, cut $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{4}$ " dadoes at the ends of each side piece. (Check the setup with a test piece.)

to stick past the face frame stiles $\frac{1}{16}$ ", as shown in Figure 5b. (To make it easier to "feed" the drawer into the cabinet, I tapered the front 1" of each guide with sandpaper.)

Next, to keep the drawer from tipping as it's pulled out, I glued a kicker under the top of the case as you can see in Figure 6. Then I added a stop at the back of the case. You'll want to sneak up on the width of this piece so that when the drawer stops against it, the drawer's front face will be flush with the face frame.

SHELVES & STANDARDS. For this small cabinet, I saved the shelves for last (Figure 7). To support these panels, four shelf standards will need to be resawn or planed down to $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick. They're basically the same as the standards in the TV cabinet (just shorter), as shown in Figure 7.

Finally, you can cut the shelf to size from $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood (Figure 7). And since this cabinet is open in the back as well as the front, I glued hardwood edging to both the front and back edges of the shelf.



FINISHING TOUCH

When deciding on the finish for the entertainment center, I chose not to stain the wood. For one thing, the light color of maple fits well with the project's contemporary style. And besides, the color of the plywood and hardwood was a good match. Also, maple can be

difficult to stain evenly — it often ends up looking blotchy.

Instead, I sanded the project to 180-grit and then applied several coats of a wipe-on polyurethane. However, this would also be a great project for trying your hand at a water-based topcoat.

MATERIALS, SUPPLIES & CUTTING DIAGRAM

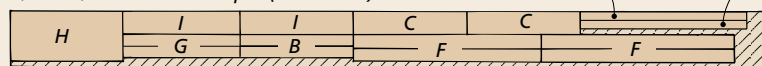
A End Panels (2)	$\frac{3}{4}$ ply. - $14\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{8}$
B Upper End Rails (2)	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ - $14\frac{1}{2}$
C Lower End Rails (2)	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ - $14\frac{1}{2}$
D End Stiles (4)	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ - $24\frac{1}{8}$
E Top/Btm./Divider (3)	$\frac{3}{4}$ ply. - $16\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$
F Front/Back Stiles (4)	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ - $24\frac{1}{8}$
G Upper Front Rails (2)	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ - $14\frac{1}{2}$
H Upper Back Rail (1)	$\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ - $14\frac{1}{2}$
I Front/Back Lower Rails (2)	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ - $14\frac{1}{2}$
J Top Spacers (1)	$\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ - 90 rgh.
K Top Panel (1)	$\frac{3}{4} \times 18$ - 18
L Drawer Front/Back (2)	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{7}{16}$ - $14\frac{3}{8}$
M Drawer Sides (2)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{7}{16}$ - $16\frac{1}{4}$
N Drawer Bottom (1)	$\frac{1}{4}$ ply. - $13\frac{7}{8} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$
O Drawer Guides (2)	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$
P Drawer Kicker (1)	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$
Q Drawer Stop (1)	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ - $14\frac{3}{8}$
R Shelf Standards (4)	$\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ - $13\frac{7}{8}$
S Shelf (1)	$\frac{3}{4}$ ply. - $15\frac{7}{8} \times 15\frac{5}{8}$
T Shelf Edging (2)	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{5}{8}$

- (1 pkg.) $1\frac{1}{4}$ " Pocket-Hole Screws
- (4) #8 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " Rh Woodscrews
- (4) #8 Flat Washers
- (1) 96mm Stainless-Steel Pull
- (4) Spoon-Style Shelf Supports

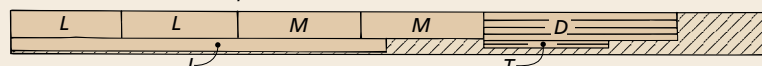
$\frac{3}{4}$ " x $7\frac{1}{4}$ " - 96" Hard Maple (4.8 Bd. Ft.)



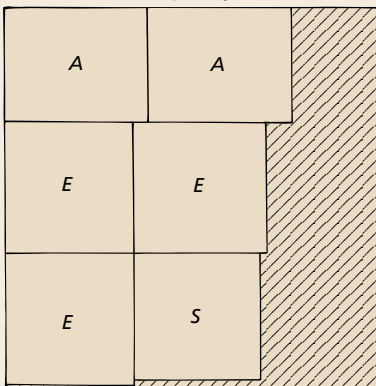
$\frac{3}{4}$ " x $7\frac{1}{4}$ " - 96" Hard Maple (4.8 Bd. Ft.)



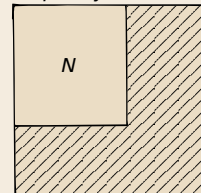
$\frac{3}{4}$ " x $5\frac{1}{2}$ " - 96" Hard Maple (3.7 Bd. Ft.)



$\frac{3}{4}$ " - 48" x 48" Maple Plywood



$\frac{1}{4}$ " - 24" x 24" Maple Plywood



NOTE:
Top spacers (J) must be resawn to get blanks needed